

~ SOUTHERN ~ TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 40

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 28, 1931.

No. 13

Every One of the **12,000,000 PEOPLE**

identified with the growing, ginning, shipping, manufacturing
and selling of cottons in the United States can help to make



the biggest merchandising success of 1931.

Do your share. Spur those around you into action. Urge your business associates, your employees, your customers and the merchants in your community to boost cottons. There is work for everybody, and if everybody works, success is sure.

See how many of the 932 major uses of cotton you can help to promote during June 1-6. The time is right. Exceptional values prevail in all kinds of cotton goods.

THE COTTON-TEXTILE INSTITUTE, Inc.
320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

HIGH SPOTS IN CHEMICAL HISTORY



No. 3 of a series of advertisements tracing the development and uses of modern chemicals

CHLORINE

HOW to use most effectively the powerful oxidizing and germ-destroying properties of chlorine... how to make it most serviceable and safe for mankind... has been the chief concern of progressive producers ever since chlorine first became an article of commerce.

Scheele, the Swedish pharmacist, discovered chlorine in 1774; Sir Humphrey Davy in 1810 proved that it was an element; but it remained for Michael Faraday shortly after to liquefy the greenish-yellow gas and thereby suggest modern methods of distribution.

First used commercially in the form of bleaching powder, chlorine played an important part in the development of English textile processes. Then came the discovery that the powerful sterilizing properties of chlorine could be conveniently and effectively used in the purification of water supplies. Since about 1910, when liquefied chlorine gas in cylinders was first offered in commercial quantities, the useful applications of chlorine have multiplied rapidly and many thousands of tons are now consumed each year in industry and in the field of sanitation.

Perhaps the most outstanding recent improvement in the development of chlorine is the introduction of Mathieson HTH—a stable concentrated hypochlorite containing 65% of available chlorine. This new chlorine-carrier has nearly twice the strength of



Michael Faraday in his laboratory at the Royal Institution, London, where the famous English scientist first liquefied chlorine gas

the best grades of commercial bleaching powder and marks a far-reaching step in nearly a century of effort to improve the distribution of chlorine and make its application simpler, safer and more convenient.

HTH was made commercially available through the technical skill and resourcefulness of the Mathieson organization working to widen the usefulness of chlorine. Years of service, both to American industry and to sanitary authorities, have placed Mathieson in the forefront as a producer and shipper of liquid chlorine and chlorine products.

Great Structures Rest on Strong Foundations



MATHIESON CHEMICALS

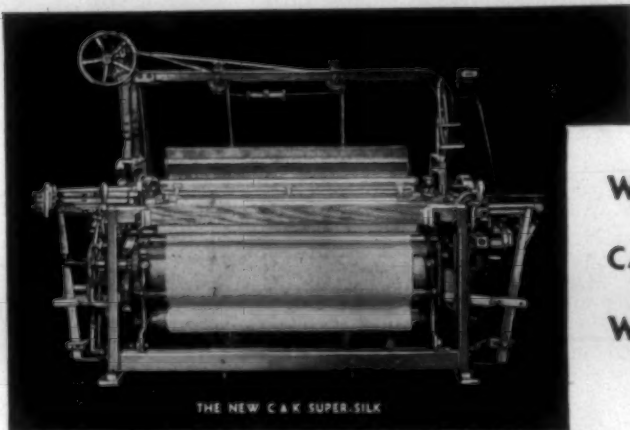
Soda Ash... Caustic Soda... Bicarbonate of Soda... HTH (Hypochlorite)... Liquid Chlorine... Bleaching Powder... Ammonia, Anhydrous and Aqua... PURITE (Fused Soda Ash)... Solid Carbon Dioxide

The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.) 250 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

Philadelphia Chicago Providence Charlotte Cincinnati

Works: Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Saltville, Va.

Warehouse stocks at all Distributing Centers

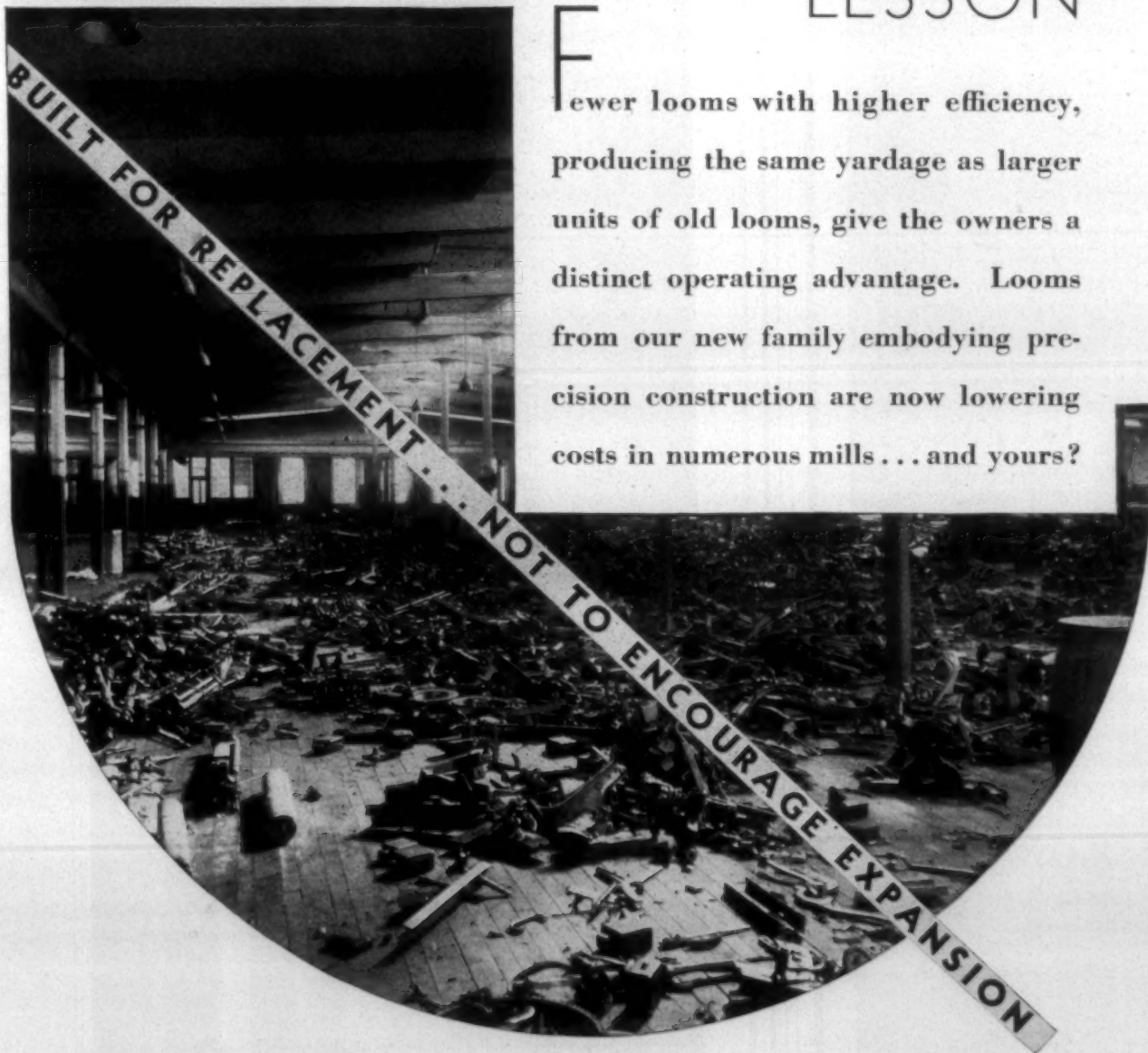


THE NEW C & K SUPER-SILK

WHEN BUSINESS REVIVES, MILLS
CAUGHT WITH OBSOLETE LOOMS
WILL LEARN A

COSTLY LESSON

Fewer looms with higher efficiency, producing the same yardage as larger units of old looms, give the owners a distinct operating advantage. Looms from our new family embodying precision construction are now lowering costs in numerous mills . . . and yours?



CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS

LOOMS FOR COTTONS, SILKS, RAYONS WOOLENS CARPETS AND RUGS, BLANKETS, JACQUARD FABRICS, ASBESTOS, LINENS
Allentown Paterson Philadelphia WORCESTER - PROVIDENCE S.B. Alexander, So. Mgr., Charlotte

**THE
FATE
OF A
FABRIC
HANGS
BY A
THREAD**

**AMERICAN
ENKA**

.. and

the fate of PRODUCTION

POOOR YARN plays havoc with the best running production schedule. To get the most out of your mill and keep it running continuously, you need strong, fast weaving yarn that will run on a practical non-stop basis.

Both fabric and hosiery mills rate Enka yarn A-1. Its strength and its freedom from broken filaments increase production and they assure a satisfactory finished product. There are no weak spots, no yellow threads to take the dye unevenly, no sagging, no stretching.

You can't buy better yarn than Enka. Join the quality group of operators now using it in high grade, successful fashion fabrics. To quote from a recent letter: "This yarn we have already warped and slashed and are pleased to advise you that the running qualities were as good, if not better, than similar yarn which we have been using. It might also be of interest to you to know that your 150-24 as well as your 300-42 is running very nicely." Our technical department will give you ideas and constructive help beyond mere raw materials. If there is any question in your mind as to the merits of our yarn, we will put on a trial run at your own mill with one of our technical men in charge.

AMERICAN ENKA CORPORATION
271 Church Street, New York City
Asheville, N. C. • Providence, R. I.

*hangs
by a
thread*

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 40

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 28, 1931

No. 13

Webb Law Export Associations and Textiles*

BY F. A. COLT

Textile Export Association of the United States

IT would seem advisable to explain at the outset that you will hear very little of actual experience regarding this Association as it is one of the youngest of the so-called Webb Law export associations but it may be of interest to know why so important an industry as ours postponed forming an export association until recently.

It could be claimed from official figures that textiles show, or have shown until very recently, the greatest value in exports of any industry in the United States, but this would be misleading as the larger part of such exports consists of raw cotton. However, such cotton mill products as are represented in our association, which does not include hosiery, underwear, ready made garments, etc., showed exports in 1929 of about \$100,000,000.

It is necessary for me to digress for a few moments and refer to The Cotton-Textile Institute, of which I am a staff member. This Institute was formed in 1926 by important mill interests located principally in New England and in the South. It was fortunate in securing as its first president Walker D. Hines, whose valuable experience as director general of railroads and in other important official and private positions, provided the qualifications needed. In October, 1929, in response to Mr. Hines' request that he be relieved of the more exacting duties of president of the Institute, George A. Sloan, former secretary, was elected president, although Mr. Hines has continued to serve the organization in an important advisory capacity as chairman of the board.

In the fall of 1928 I was delegated by Mr. Hines to gather all possible facts concerning the export branch of our industry. This research included discussions with executives and export managers of mills, selling agents, exporting converters, export shipping houses, representatives of the United States Department of Commerce, and bankers engaged in export financing. The study included export credit guarantees in the principal European countries and export credit insurance methods in this country. From these reports in January, 1929, Mr. Hines compiled an analysis of some features of our cotton textile export situation.

Practically all problems in our industry are very much

complicated through the great number of individual units engaged, about 1,500 mill concerns producing cotton piece goods and yarns of a total sales value of about \$1,500,000. Exports account for somewhat less than 7 per cent of this total, over 85 per cent of which go to Canada, South and Central America, West Indies and the Philippines. China has practically ceased as a market and India has been of little importance but of some potential value though at present confused by political circumstances. South Africa, Australia, Egypt and Netherland East Indies, are also markets of fair importance. Some part of the products of nearly all important mills in this industry are exported but methods vary, many of them having direct export departments in New York either under their own names or that of commission houses which are their selling agents. These commission houses are a very important branch of the cotton textile industry, most of them furnishing banking facilities to their mill accounts. Others are sources of supply for independent and converting exporters.

In considering the obstacles to be overcome in endeavoring to increase exports, the Institute's analysis notes—

Excessive number of concerns engaged in independent exporting of cotton goods.

With many export concerns, lack of proper or adequate representation in the particular foreign market and consequent lack of local knowledge of credit and other conditions. This is improving with experience as markets become developed.

Unnecessary price competition between various American exporters which frequently reduces prices below the necessities of the competition of European or other exporters.

Lack of a definite export policy by producers. Often interest in exports drops as soon as domestic market improves. Tendency to use, in measuring export policies and profits, the same yardstick as is employed for domestic business.

MULTIPLICITY OF SELLING AGENCIES

There are about fifty competing concerns of importance engaged in direct cotton piece goods export selling.

*Address before National Foreign Trade Convention in New York.

There are several hundred other exports in New York and other shipping ports, including cities near Canada and cities within comparatively easy reach of West Indies, Mexico and Central America, but most of these are small exporters. Much confusion arises in important export markets through the large number of salesmen and agents offering cotton textiles from this country.

These criticisms do not apply to all export houses. Some have had long experience in this trade and are adequately represented in foreign markets. Our analysis recommended the importance of concentration of export business into fewer hands. Recently our largest commission house merged practically all of its direct export business with the corporation which has for years been the largest independent exporter of cotton goods in this country. This latter concern is represented in foreign markets by experienced salaried employees devoting themselves exclusively to this business.

Among other recommendations Mr. Hines pointed out the merits of forming export associations working under the Webb-Pomerene act. Executives of important commission houses became interested and brought it to the attention of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of which they were members.

At that time there was not enough interest among the textile exporters to warrant an attempt to organize for the purpose of making radical changes in export methods or incurring any considerable expense. The Association referred to, composed of mill selling agents, offered its rooms for meetings and the services of its force. About one-half of the important cotton goods exporters in New York City are mill selling agents with direct export departments and other members of their associations are sources of supply for other export houses.

The membership of the Export Association is confined to any person, firm or corporation doing business within the United States and engaged in the exportation of textiles and has at present a membership of forty-four concerns representing approximately 75 per cent of the total cotton goods exports of this country and a considerably larger percentage of the exports from this city.

The first president, Floyd W. Jefferson, is a leading commission merchant and the vice-president, A. G. Kempf, is vice-president of the largest export house previously referred to. I have the title of secretary, without the usual secretarial overwork. This permits me to attend meetings and keep the Cotton-Textile Institute in touch with export developments as naturally its officers takes a great interest in this important part of our industry.

AIMS OF THE ASSOCIATION

The aims of this Association are—

"To study the wants of all markets and make such merchandise as is desired, rather than follow the old standard of trying to sell what we manufacture.

"To study more closely existing competition in all markets where goods are sold and by the quality of the cotton and of cotton textile products rather than by price competition, regain such markets as formerly traded with us. Moreover, an effort will be made to gain new markets and to develop and enlarge our field of activity in all markets that we are now dealing with.

"To assist in the elimination and adjustment of troubles or misunderstandings that may arise between buyer and seller.

"To further the friendliest relations between our customers' countries and the United States of America.

"To assist in the reduction of such costs as communication, transportation, freight, aviation and cables.

"To give such general information about the market, crops and statistics as may furnish valuable information to foreign buyers.

"It is to be distinctly understood that this association is not a merchandising organization in any sense of the word, but that trading is wholly in the hands of member companies, and will be done directly by them as heretofore.

"It is hoped that the endeavors of the association, particularly in promoting the exchange of information among its members will result in increasing the production and sale of a larger variety of style merchandise and special construction suitable for the foreign market."

It was felt that a standardization of selling terms to various countries would be most helpful to the members of the Association as well as less discriminatory to their customers and this matter has been a subject for investigation through membership groups which represent various classifications of exported goods. Material progress has been made toward such standardization. Other matters of importance are developing and will be taken up for group or association action and it is evident that the better acquaintance and closer contact of competitors, is already improving their relationships and some abuses have been corrected through frank discussion by principals of member export houses. Altogether a more friendly atmosphere has been created through the formation of this Export Association.

I have found through long experience as a member of various trade associations, that one of the most helpful results has come from competitors getting acquainted and when mutual confidence has thus been established misunderstandings have often been cleared up and relations made which have been profitable as well as agreeable.

ASSOCIATION METHOD HAS REAL ADVANTAGES

The previous speakers have done full justice to the advantages of Webb Law associations and I have endeavored to explain without too much criticism why our industry was so long in taking advantage of the privileges offered. In conclusion I will interject a personal note in the nature of an appeal to such members of trade associations, including our own, as are yet doubtful of their value and waiting to be shown. Well, it is difficult for associations, no matter how well managed, to show during the first few years enough definite results to convince such critics, so I urge all members who hear or read my message not to expect too much at the start from a co-operative movement that includes those who have previously been conducting their business affairs along individualistic lines. Don't look for quick, important results when your Association prescribes for chronic trade diseases. Endeavor to be satisfied with some improvement though sometimes it may be two steps forward and one backward, and encourage efficient officials; in our organization they serve without remuneration so are entitled to encouragement. I heartily concur, and I trust all of you do, in the statement recently made by the able Chicago merchant, also president of the National Dry Goods Association, who said, "The common problems of industry, trade and finance will never be solved by individual effort. They must be made the subject of research by our great trade organizations. Such studies must furthermore be supplemented by intelligent, co-operative action in an attempt to carry out the findings and conclusions so reached."

NEWS! NEWS! NEWS! NEWS! NEWS! NEWS! NEWS! NEWS! NEWS! NEWS!

NEWS! NEWS! NEWS! NEWS!

VELORIC

IS HIGH-VOLUME NEWS!

Successful with Storyk

Made of Du Pont Spun Staple

by TRIPPE BARKER & CO

STORYK BROTHERS . . . proclaimed without question a leader among dress manufacturers . . . sees a big future for this cloth. We call it to your attention for several reasons:

- 1—Veloric is made entirely of Du Pont Rayon Staple—spun.
- 2—It is a shantung-weight . . . as individual in popular priced fields as the transparent velvet is among expensive fabrics.
- 3—This new weave is equally smart, printed or plain.
- 4—In the first two months of its existence it has already gained impressive volume.

Du Pont Rayon Staple—spun—is a new thing. Only a few of its possibilities have been worked out. Explore this new yarn field. Be ready to feature it in staple weaves next fall.

For further information, write Fabric Development Service, Du Pont Rayon Company, 2 Park Ave., New York City.



IN AMERICA, DU PONT IS THE ONLY MAKER OF RAYON STAPLE FOR SPINNING

Some Common Problems of the Cotton Planter and Spinner *

BY DONALD COMER

President Avondale Mills

WE are not here tonight to think about cotton. Its history begins with the history of India. Its spinning is one of the oldest of the arts. People all over the world have a vital interest in its growing—its spinning—its uses. Henry Grady at Dallas, Texas, fifty years ago said of our cotton:

"Not the fleeces that Jason sought can rival the richness of this plant which unfurls its banners in our fields. It is gold the instant it puts forth its tiny shoot. The showers that whisper to it are heard around the world. The trepass of a worm upon its green leaf means more to England than the advance of the Russians upon her Asiatic outposts. Its fiber is current in every bank. The dominion of our King is established forever. This princely revenue assured to us not for one year but for all time to come. It is the heritage which God gave us when he arched our skies, established our mountains, girded us with the ocean, tempered the sunshine, and measured the rain, our and our childrens forever."

That was fifty years ago. Fifty years ago we furnished three-fourths of the cotton consumed outside of the United States. Today less than 40 per cent. Cotton today is a world plant.

In the last half of the 18th century England first developed the power driven cotton spindle. In 1744 she tried to create a monopoly by making unlawful the exportation of this machinery. In this she failed and in a few years we were spinning cotton, the first small mill being erected in Rhode Island.

The modern world prides itself that we can make a pound of cotton and spin it into a thread a thousand miles long. We pride ourselves on our beautiful cotton fabrics, their styles and colors but when Pizzaro went to Peru in the 16th century, he dug up mummies of a people who had come and gone long before the Aztecs, bodies buried before the time of Christ, and wrapped around them was cotton cloths of beautiful design and color made of yarns spun as evenly and smoothly as our best today.

In 1790 Charleston together with the ports of Virginia received more commerce than did Pennsylvania, New York and all New England.

In 1793 Ely Whitney invented the cotton gin, the South turned to cotton and slavery—the North to trading and manufacturing. Webster changed from free trade to protection, Calhoun from protection to free trade and by 1820 while the shipping into Charleston had remained at a stand still New York alone had increased her commerce seventy times. Then came the Civil War. From then until now this natural heritage has continued to be a stumbling block instead of the stepping stone it should have been. What has happened.

Here in the South is the cheapest land values, the lowest per capita wealth, the scantiest industrial progress, the largest per cent of illiteracy. Let me quote some of our recent visitors. Carl Williams of the Federal Farm Board last year was in Birmingham. He said: "Birmingham

is perhaps the South's richest city but twenty miles from your city in any direction there are struggling farmers, living in the starkest poverty of anywhere in the United States outside of the New York slums."

Miss Anne McCormick last spring wrote for the New York Times: "The South; A Fabric of Cotton." She quotes Dr. Carl Taylor of North Carolina who refers to the tenant cotton farms of the South as the great rural slums of America stating that they represent the lowest level of American life.

She further says: "What most strikes the explorer in the cotton country is that it makes so many poor and no few rich. Producing 60 per cent of the world's cotton supply, engaging at least a third of the entire population in growing this staple and a third of the industrial population in the textile mills, the South not only has an income status far below that of the rest of the country but that status is due as much to scarcity of great incomes as to prevalence of low wages. It is true that many of the vanished fortunes of the Old South were founded on cotton. At intervals since, particularly during the World War, and immediately after, it was a highly profitable business. But over long periods, as today, the growers struggle with a poverty the grumbling wheat farmer never knew. The manufacturer prospers only by contrast. His profits and style of living are modest compared to those milked out of other industries. Neither in power nor wealth are those cotton barons on the scale set by the magnates of steel or copper, oil or automobiles. For cotton is something more than a crop or an industry; it is a dynastic system, with a set of laws and standards always under assault and peculiarly resistant to change. It is a map maker, trouble maker, history maker."

When William Green was in Alabama last year he spoke of the deplorable condition of the Southern farmer and quoted statistics to show that the annual income of the average farmer is approximately \$250.00 and said: "When the farmer can get the right price for his cotton he can buy the things that the A.F.O.L. is interested in

Miss McCormick says: "When William Green made his organizing trip through the South this spring in behalf of the American Federation of Labor he was shocked to discover an American rural population to whom an industrial wage of \$10.00 a week represented more money than they had ever seen. He realized that from such a water level you cannot develop much pressure for higher wage scale. Yet there is no such loud noise about the farmer's dollar in the South as there is in the West. One reason is that the two political parties do not fight over the Southern farmer; some one should tell him how the competitive system works in politics. The third and all-sufficient reason is that for all shouting purposes there isn't any farmer's dollar in the South."

It is surprising then when she says of these farmers: "Like a gold rush they have descended to the mill villages of the Piedmont. In these factories the highlander first meets that other defeated farmer, the low lander struggling

(Continued on Page 10)

*Address at the Cotton Festival at Dallas, Texas.

BRETON MINEROL PRODUCTS

FOR FIFTY-FIVE YEARS...

our business has been, to manufacture and supply to the industries, lubricating oils and greases.

Whenever a special need arose, we made it our special task to provide the proper lubricant for that particular purpose.

When the wool spinning industry found difficulty in obtaining oils for wool that were uniform in quality, free from danger of spontaneous ignition, and would scour out, leaving a clean, sweet fabric, we originated BRETON OILS for WOOL.

When the leather tanners demanded better, clearer leathers, free from stains and of stronger fibre, BRETON OILS for LEATHER was our answer.

In the cotton mill, a dripless machine lubricant that would not require heat to melt, and would not increase the starting torque, was needed. BRILLIANT OIL AX was our reply.

The development of the steam turbine required a better oil; . . our ENDURANCE Brand TURBOIL has run nearly twenty years without replacement.

The demand for odorless silk-like finish on cotton fabrics was met with the product . . BRETON MINEROL F.

For the heavy-duty twisting of cords for tire manufacture, a grease was needed, that would lubricate the traveler over 1200 miles at one application. BRETON TWISTER RING GREASE does just this.

When Uncle Sam needed, during the War, something to get his ships into the water quickly and surely, we developed for him . . PARAGON LAUNCHING STEARINE and GREASE.

Then . . when the cotton spinner demanded better conditions in his mill . . cleaner cotton and better yarn, we naturally interested ourselves and developed the "BRETON MINEROL" PROCESS.

BORNE SCRYMSEY COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

Some Common Problems of the Cotton Planter and Spinner

(Continued from Page 8)

gling up from the coastal plains, to exchange his mule and plow for a machine tenders jobs. However, thin and precarious the pay envelop of the unskilled industrial worker, it can never be as thin and uncertain as the living either mountaineer or plainsman was able to pull out of the land."

The South is interested today in that leadership which will make farming more tolerable, which will slow down the rush from farm to industry into a more ordered procession, and which will make less than the industrial pay envelop, and all three of these problems are tied together and will work out together.

Oscal Wells, who came to us from your State, who is president of our First National Bank in Birmingham, recently addressed the Southern Society in New York. He said:

"Is the South to throw itself into a scramble for wealth and power in forgetfulness of all else, or is it to control this expansion and enrichment? Is Southern industry to wax strong and great, without giving thought to the problems which have attended the advance of the machine elsewhere? Is a culture, past-speaking dear, is a tradition, touched with the most precious beauty, to be slighted or cast aside? Is it possible, in fine, for the South to attain a full industrial stature, without serious damage to its soul, without spurning its heritage?

"Will you be astonished, if, with the most perfect sincerity, I should tell you that the South is engaged in just such an adaptation?

"It is for this reason that cotton mill men in the South have gone so far towards the elimination of night

work for women and children. I know that cynics will say this reform came under the stress of an unescapable adjustment. Of course, it is good business. But who, in the light of history, will dare to maintain that good business has not always worked to undo wrong?"

What do people say are some of the troubles? In Atlantic City this month F. E. Murphy, publisher of the Minneapolis Tribune, told the delegates of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, that the sow, the cow, and the hen, are the three prosperity items in the Northwest; and remember, he said that this success came without any government aid.

Before the same group James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, said: "Land equalization, reforestation, study of natural advantages of one locality over another, study of efficient production of all crops, and the making possible for co-operative marketing organizations, which will enable the producer to obtain more of the consumers dollars for the produce he has grown."

Dealing more specifically with cotton—In south Alabama in the public square of the city of Enterprise the farmers have erected a monument to the boll weevil. Why? Because he forced them from a one crop program and that section has now become the hog and hominy section of Alabama.

W. L. Clayton tells us that we have allowed the standard of our American cotton to become lowered. E. F. Creekmore, general manager of the American Cotton Co-operative Association in April said: "One of the prime factors in the decreased consumption of American cotton is the continued deterioration of the quality of American cotton and the improved quality of foreign growths. Yet some would have the public believe the Federal Farm

(Continued on Page 12)

Draper Model "E" Automatic 32 in. Looms \$25.00 Each

These looms are in first-class condition. They are being sold at this ridiculously low price because narrow looms are not in great demand and we have 600 to sell.

Two-thirds of these looms have Lacey Tops and the rest have Dwight Spring Tops. They have Roper let offs, worm take up, 28 Bobbin Batteries, feeler motions, two bank warp stop motions, auxiliary shafts and 1½" beams per loom.

We also have hundreds of items of modern Textile Machinery. An opportunity which comes only once in an economic cycle is knocking at your door. Write for circular.

Thorndike Company

West Warren, Mass.

Complete Plans for Concord Pageant

Concord, N. C.—Arrangements have been practically completed and the city is alive with enthusiasm on the eve of the brilliant pageant, "The Voice of Cotton," to be staged at Webb Field Thursday and Friday nights.

Work on the huge theater is rapidly nearing completion, and facilities will permit the most modern methods of stagecraft, persons in charge of arrangements promise.

Lighting effects never before used in a theater will add to the color of the presentation; one of the largest musical accompaniment organizations will render selections and play the score to the pageant; dance ensembles created by Gene Trader, in charge of the production, will delight the audience, and costumes of every style imaginable in cotton texture will dazzle spectators.

More than 1,000 persons will constitute the cast for the spectacular production.

A brilliant display of fireworks will also be used.

Miss Coltrane reports a continuous stream of applications for tickets, and hundreds of out-of-town visitors are expected for the event, termed the greatest of its kind in the history of the city. Many boxes have been reserved for notables of city, State and National prominence. It has been said, and indications are two capacity audiences will witness the pageant.

Stockholders Approve Combed Yarn Merger

Gastonia, N. C.—Approval of plans for consolidating 14 combed yarn mills and the purchase of six other mills to be controlled by the merger was voted by stockholders at a special meeting here on Tuesday.

The stockholders of the 14 mills unanimously approved the resolution adopted by the directors last month, this being the last step necessary to complete organization plans for the merger. Purchase of the six mills to add to the group was also authorized by the stockholders.

These 20 mills are to form the consolidated company to be known as Textiles, Incorporated. The company is to have an authorized capital of \$17,500,000 and will control 300,000 spindles. Of the capital stock, \$10,000,000 will be outstanding when the initial merger is completed and the additional capital is to handle the purchase of other mills, including mercerizing units, which are expected to be added to the group.

The 14 mills are as follows: Arkray Mills, Inc., Arlington Cotton Mills, Cora Cotton Mills, Elizabeth Mills, Inc., Gray Mfg. Co., Merco Mills, Inc., Mutual Cotton Mills, Myers Mills, Inc., Myrtle Mills, Inc., Osceola Mills, Inc., Priscilla Mills, Inc., Seminole Cotton Mills, Victory Yarn Mills and the Winget Yarn Mills. The six mills which it is proposed that the merger concern shall acquire are Dilling Cotton Mills, Flint Mfg. Co., Helen Yarn Mills, Lockmore Cotton Mills, Ridge Mills, Inc., and Wymojo Yarn Mills.

The plan of merger is based on an exchange of stock of the merged concern. Each of the plants was recently appraised and common stock will be issued for the appraised value of plant assets, with 7 per cent preferred stock to be exchanged for net working capital.

Under the terms of the merger agreement the following directors are to serve for the merged concern until the next annual meeting of the stockholders: A. G. Myers, J. H. Separk, C. C. Armstrong, J. L. Gray, A. K. Winget, S. N. Boyce and R. G. Rankin. The proposed board is for organization purposes and provision is made for the

addition of other members, after the new concern gets into operation.

It is expected that organization plans will be completed by June 1 and that officers will be elected within the next few days. A. G. Myers, it is generally believed, is to be president of the company.

The new concern will be equipped to manufacture every number and description of combed yarn now marketed, and it is contemplated that at an early date facilities will be acquired for mercerizing and finishing the output of the mills, so that every process in the manufacture of the finished yarn will be controlled by the one company. It is also contemplated to organize immediately a subsidiary selling organization to market the company's products.

The merger of these various mills and their operation as a unit should result in marked economies both in the manufacture and sale of the combed yarn which the company will produce. The elimination of the manufacture of excess yarn numbers in many of the mills, the standardization and volume purchasing of supplies and cotton, the elimination of selling commissions, are among the many economies which it is expected to effect by the merger.

Gov. Gardner Proclaims National Cotton Week

The following proclamation has just been issued by Hon. O. Max Gardner, Governor of North Carolina:

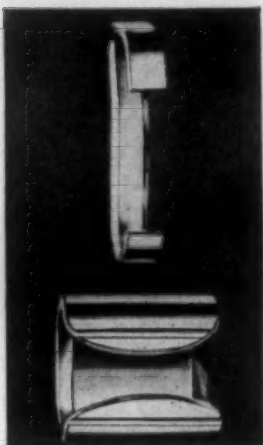
"Whereas, the first week in June has been set aside as 'National Cotton Week,' sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Commerce and various textile organizations including the American Cotton Manufacturing Association and the Cotton-Textile Institute, and

"Whereas, the same period has already been proclaimed as 'Made-in-North Carolina Week' whose celebration has the same significance to all industries of the State as the national movement has for cotton, making it fitting and convenient that both occasions should be observed simultaneously in North Carolina, and

"Whereas, the primary purpose of 'National Cotton Week' is to accelerate the demand for cotton goods and other cotton products, the effects of which will reach more intimately and more extensively the people of North Carolina and the South than the rest of the Nation because this section leads not only in the production of the raw staple but also in converting the fiber into finished products.

"Now, therefore, I, O. Max Gardner, Governor of North Carolina, proclaim the week of June 1-6 as 'National Cotton Week' in North Carolina and urge upon the people the importance of exerting every reasonable effort to contribute to the success of the program. We owe, in gratitude to those who offer to help us solve one of our greatest problems, our most earnest co-operation in the movement, aside from the material benefits we may expect to receive therefrom. There is not a citizen of the State whose life is not influenced in some manner by the condition of the cotton market and cotton industry since the staple is a major farm crop and its fabrication is the largest of our industries from standpoint of number of workers supported, investment in plants, and wages paid employees. 'National Cotton Week' draws attention to the fact that the general public will be able to purchase its needs in cotton goods at the lowest price level for fifteen years; and it also recognizes forward steps in styling and designing by the cotton mills during the last two years, which are said almost to equal that of the last two decades combined."

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THAT
SPINNERS
PREFER



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BEVEL EDGE
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ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres.

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<i>New England</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>Mid-Atlantic</i>
Carl W. Smith	Wm. P. Vaughan Oliver B. Land	Geo. H. H. Gilligan

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A Traveler for Every Fibre

Some Common Problems of the Cotton Planter and Spinner

(Continued from Page 10)

Board is entirely responsible for the trend towards increased consumption of foreign growths."

David R. Coker, president of Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company and one of South Carolina's most valued citizens, says—"Scrub seed, scrub live stock and scrub methods are largely what has brought many Southern farmers into their desperate situation. Clear thinking and courageous action are needed to redeem our splendid country."

Governor Gardner of North Carolina says: "I believe that the use of scrub seed causes perhaps a greater loss to the farmer than any other single factor in production. The cost of producing a crop is practically the same whether pure bred seeds of high quality or a common run of seeds are used."

I am here tonight to tell our farmers with all my might that the Southern spinner is vitally tied up with your problems, that he is your friend.

At our convention recently in Augusta, Ga., the papers were headlined "Southern Mill Meeting Opens with Plea for Farm Aid as Key to Revival." President B. E. Geer, our retiring president, made this question the main issue of his administration. In his final message, he said—"It is to be questioned whether cotton manufacturing in the South can again reach a satisfactory and stable position until agriculture has been resuscitated, our farms have been re-populated, and many of the fundamental problems that are now facing agriculture have been solved. I cannot believe that our business as cotton manufacturers can permanently prosper unless this prosperity be shared with that great army of consumers, who are at the same time the producers of our raw material."

This was the theme of every speech at Augusta and it culminated in the final plea of W. D. Anderson of Macon, Ga., that each man go home and do his best for a program that would bring about the needed improvements in conditions of the farmer. The work has already been going on. South Carolina spinners give cash prizes each year to the highest yields of quality cotton on a five-acre tract, 4500 farmers are enrolled and Mr. Coker says—"South Carolina mills are buying their requirements of inch cotton at their doors and are paying the farmer a premium over 7/8" cotton." In Alabama one of our largest manufacturers, Benj. Russell, is a member of the Alabama Industrial Board and is devoting his time and money to this question.

Before the National Manufacturers in Boston last year I said: "Every cotton mill center should be a distributing point for better seed. We should encourage the selection and planting of better seed and pay a premium for the cotton." In our own mill communities, we are doing this.

My brother was recently in the East—in Japan, and was invited on a fishing trip—long, thin necked birds, cormorants were used to catch the fish; with a ring clasped around the lower end of his neck and a string tied to his foot, the birds dived in, when they came up with their catch which they can't swallow on account of the ring, the fish are squeezed out of the bird's mouth and the man gets the fish. I was recently asked if the farmer would get a premium if he raised premium cotton. My answer is "Yes." We have all heard that if a man makes a mouse trap better than the other fellow that the world will beat a trial to his door. You can rob the bird but not the farmer.

Yes, it is trouble. I was just last week on our planta-

tion in south Alabama. I was riding through the woods and a horse fly kept bothering my horse, but he would switch him off with his tail. I thought to myself—God made the horse, he made the horse fly, but he gave the horse a tail, and I have just recently learned that a toadfrog has been known to catch eighty-four horse flies in one night. God also made the frog. Men have been known to cut off the tail of their horses and even to kill frogs.

On our own plantation this year we are planting improved seed; we have reduced the cotton acreage 25 per cent and our tenants are planting this land in sweet potatoes, sorghum cane, black-eyed peas and peanuts for their own use.

Last Saturday, Cason Callaway of LaGrange, Ga., the new president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, asked B. B. Gossett, a North Carolina manufacturer, and me to a conference. He told us that he was going to make the keynote of his administration "New Uses for Cotton." That is not a new idea with him, it has always been his pet. To George Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute and to Cason Callaway, the country is indebted for June first being National Cotton Week. They went to Washington and secured the endorsement of the administration. The idea has been enthusiastically received all over the country. Our newspapers have given generously of their columns and our merchants are offering all their display windows. Please let me say right here if cotton farmers wish to wrap their cotton in cotton cloth, I am sure that Southern spinners will be glad to adjust with them the difference in the weight of the tare.

The slogan of the Federation of Alabama Womens Clubs is "We grow cotton, we manufacture cotton, we manufacture, we wear cotton." Today every voice in the South whether spoken, printed, or on the air, should join that of our Farm Bureau heads in urging "Plenty of everything to eat, and then all the quality cotton, or whatever else will bring the most cash."

Miss McCormick makes a prophecy: "It has never happened yet that the conditions that tempt industry to enter an undeveloped field survive very long the establishment of industry. The South is no exception to this rule. It is written in the stars that the theater of the war between the States will be in time the chief productive area of the union. Only the effects of that conflict have delayed the development of the southeastern half of the country; more and more it attracts Americans tired of rigor and ready at last to negotiate the business of life on the easiest instead of the hardest terms."

And she then closes as follows: "With its fine tradition of responsibility, under these happy skies, the young South has a thrilling opportunity. Beginning at this late stage, profiting by the mistakes of the industrial pioneers, it could build on its monopoly a cotton civilization that might illustrate at last what civilized industry could be. Then there would be something to write about the "Romance of Cotton."

Dr. George W. Truitt, pastor of the First Baptist church, Dallas, las week delivered the baccalaureate sermon at the University of Alabama. He said: "In the making of a well rounded and worthy life, certain principals must be faithfully regarded. They are clearly indicated in the brief biography given of the Psalmist David: David served—His own generation—By the will of God. David served. David served his own generation. David served his own generation by the will of God.

Our opportunity is right now.

Does Oil Creep from Roll Necks and Stain Your Yarn?

You can avoid this waste by simply using **NON-FLUID OIL**. It stays on Roll Necks—Won't creep out and spread onto rolls.

For ring spinning and mule frames use **A-No. 00000 NON-FLUID OIL**—it feeds a drop at a time—stays in the bearing and lasts much longer than liquid oil.

NON-FLUID OIL prevents the bearing wear that leads to poor alignment and uneven production.

And so much less **NON-FLUID OIL** is fed to the bearing, and it lasts so much longer than liquid oil that its use materially lessens the cost of lubrication—figured per operating hour—per month or per year.

Write today for testing sample for spinning frames or other textile machinery, and bulletin, "Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

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Avoid dyeing difficulty by adding a small quantity of Oakite to your boil-off formula. A safe, effective detergent, Oakite aids in loosening dirt and oil from the goods. And, equally important, it rinses easily and thoroughly. Perfect penetration of the dyestuff and clear uniform colors are obtained consistently.

Our nearest Service Man can be of assistance in working out your finishing problems. Write us and he will call. No obligation.

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Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods

PERSONAL NEWS

Sam Lovelace has been promoted to overseer of rayon weaving at the Dunnean Mills, Greenville, S. C.

O. R. Johnson has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Dunnean Mills, Greenville, S. C.

W. E. Jones is now master mechanic at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 4, Charlotte.

W. O. Beverley has been promoted to master mechanic at the Peerless Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

R. D. Sellers, secretary of the Southern Print Works, Greenville, S. C., will, after June 1, serve as treasurer also through the end of the present year.

Ernest Patton, who recently resigned as treasurer of the Southern Print Works, will, after June 1, return to the South Carolina National Bank here, as vice-president.

T. P. Taylor, formerly overseer of carding at the Aragon plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted a similar position with the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Ernest Swann, formerly with the Biltmore Industries, Biltmore, N. C., is superintendent of the Asheville Weavers Inc., Asheville, N. C., a new company that is beginning production of homespun fabrics.

Luther McAllister has resigned as assistant overseer of weaving at the National Weaving Company, Lowell, N. C., to become overseer of cotton weaving at the Dunnean Mills, Greenville, S. C.

C. C. Shirley, master mechanic at the Pendleton plant of the Gossett Mills, Pendleton, S. C., has been transferred to a similar position with the Riverside and Toxaway plants, Anderson, S. C.

J. A. Bryant, who has been assistant master mechanic at the Riverside and Toxaway plants of the Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C., has been promoted to master mechanic at the Pendleton plant of the same company, Pendleton, S. C.

Four members of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were guests of the Greenville Cotton Board at a supper given in the Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C.

Those visiting Greenville were: Henry Hellberg, chairman committee of membership and statistics; Sherman Pardue, president of the Future Brokers Association; C. P. Ellis and Hamp H. Green.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM J. McDOWELL

Spartanburg, S. C.—William J. McDowell, 78, for the past 43 years outside superintendent of the Clifton Manufacturing Company, died at his home near Clifton, Spartanburg county. He was a native of Georgia, and came to Spartanburg county while a youth. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

J. S. GALLIMORE

Greensboro, N. C.—J. Sidney Gallimore, 63-year old foreman employed by the White Oak Cotton Mills, committed suicide in the bathroom of his residence, 16th street, by shooting himself through the head.

General despondency and ill health were said to have been directly responsible for the act, which Mr. Gallimore was said to have attempted previously.

It was stated that Mr. Gallimore, who for many years had been employed by the White Oak Mills, was recently given a pension by the mill management and relieved of the more strenuous duties in appreciation of his services to the firm.

SAMUEL SOOTS

Burlington, N. C.—Samuel Soots, 68, who for 30 years was overseer of the weaving department of the Kimesville Cotton Mill, died at his home near Mt. Pleasant church, Guilford county, following two months of failing health. He is survived by his widow, two sons and one daughter.

Clemson To Graduate 165

Clemson College, S. C.—Announcement has been made here that out of 165 members of the graduating class of Clemson College thirty have specialized in some phase of textiles, fifteen took their major work in textile engineering, four in textile chemistry, two in weaving and designing and seven in textile industrial education. Approximately ten other men graduating in other departments of the college have taken special work in the textile department.

Ask Lower Textile Rate

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Arguments on proposals to either equalize or re-arrange the freight rates on textiles which now gives the North preferential charges over the South, were assembled here Wednesday from railroad officials and manufacturers, shippers and receivers from 20 Eastern, Southern and Middle Western States.

The arguments are to be submitted soon to representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission for final determination of rates on cotton piece and knit goods.

Traffic representatives from industries in States from Massachusetts to Alabama and Nebraska to Texas attended the hearing.

Gilmer Co. Issues New V-Belt Catalog

The L. H. Gilmer Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has issued a new 84 page—8½"x11" V-belt catalog. It comprises two sections—the first devoted to theoretical and practical illustrations of V-belts themselves and their operation in multiple drives for various classes of service. The second or engineering section introduces new, simple and original formulae for all V-belt calculations, detailed tables of drives, from fractional to several hundred horsepower and a large chart for quickly determining center distances, belt lengths and useful data.

This catalog is, in fact, a text book upon the subject. Free copies may be obtained from the Gilmer Company.

H. B. Heath Leaves Estate to Widow

H. B. Heath, textile executive of Charlotte, who died on April 23, left an estate valued at approximately \$200,000, according to the sworn statement accompanying his will, which was filed with the clerk of Superior Court, J. M. Yandle, for probate.



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No matter what your requirements are, John Campbell & Company has a range of dye-stuffs and specialties broad enough to meet your most particular needs.

If you will outline *your* problem we shall be glad to recommend a CAMEL product that will do the job quickly, efficiently and economically.

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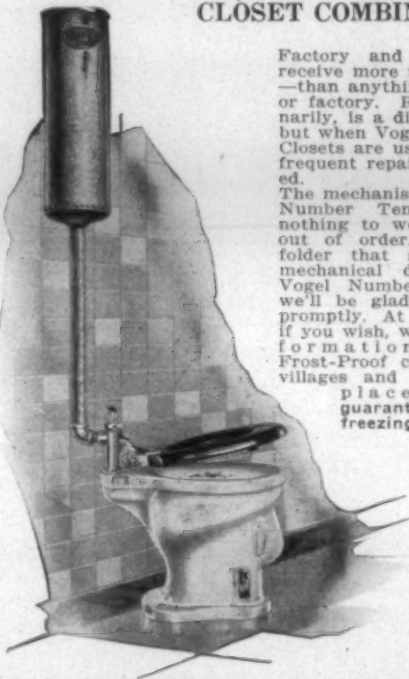
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Particularly adapted to factories and plants

VOGEL SEAT-ACTION CLOSET COMBINATION



Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.

The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY

Wilmington, Del.

St. Louis, Mo.

An Open Letter

about

Sizing Rayon Warps

May 25, 1931.

Gentlemen:

The sizing material that you use on your rayon warps represents at most only 1% of the cost of the fabric. The weaving of rayon goods alone costs 7 to 20c. per yard. The sizing material for the same goods costs at most a fifth of a cent per yard—one cent for five yards. So the average cost of weaving one yard will buy the sizing for fifty yards.

If you bought the sizing material for half of the maximum, you would "save" a tenth of a cent on a yard—not much! And that is all the variation there is in the prices of rayon sizings. The wrong one, on the other hand, will cost you plenty in high weaving costs, seconds, poor finished goods that bring less in the market. The right one will be "cheap" regardless of its cost.

We urge you to consider carefully—to avoid saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung! A little thought and you will agree that rayon sizing cannot be bought on price when a 2% increase in your loom production is equivalent to getting the sizing material for nothing!

If you agree with the above facts, will you ask why most of the leading mills are using KEM Rayon Warp Size? They are, you know, and our answer is, "because it delivers lower weaving costs, better goods and bigger profits; because it saves where the saving counts; because they find it 'cheapest' in the long run."

Very truly yours,

**KEM PRODUCTS
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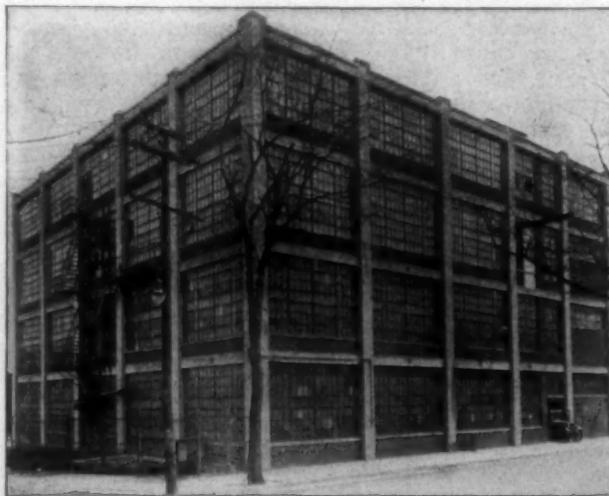
227-229 HIGH ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Chas. B. Johnson in Larger Quarters

Despite tales of bad times there are many concerns today doing a satisfactory business. Prominent among this group is Charles B. Johnson, of Paterson, N. J., manufacturer of the Johnson warp sizer. So satisfactory have been the sales of this machine that Mr. Johnson decided to take the opportunity recently when the Government condemned the old site of the Johnson plant at 10 Ramapo Avenue for the new Paterson postoffice, to move into a larger plant.

The new home of the Johnson improved warp sizer is a modern, daylight, concrete building, located at Piercy corner of Holsman avenue, formerly the property of the National Silk Dyeing Company.

In talking with a representative of this publication, William Johnson, general manager of this concern, stated, "We have been so cramped for space for several years



The new main office and factory of Charles B. Johnson, Paterson, N. J.

past that we have often discussed the question of moving to larger quarters. With the coming of the new post-office, however, we have been absolutely compelled to make this move which has proved of real benefit to us.

This move is merely another indication of the consistent growth this firm has enjoyed over many years, due to specialization in the manufacture of one type of machine. This firm make only the Johnson warp sizer. Due to their specialization in the manufacture of this one machine, they have attained a leadership which finds them practically alone in the field and Johnson sizers are used in all leading rayon weaving centers in the world.

Mr. Johnson extends an invitation to the trade to visit his plant at any time after June 1st, when the plant will be thrown open for inspection.

Japan Rayon Production of 50,000,000 Lbs. Seen

Yokohama, Japan.—The time when Japan will have an annual production of more than 50,000,000 pounds of rayon is not far off. Some 10,000,000 pounds more output than last year when it amounted to 37,000,000 pounds is expected this year, as the plans for expansion by several big companies are progressing.

Mills Offer Prizes For Best Window Displays During National Cotton Week

Cash prizes amounting to one thousand dollars are offered by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia for the best window displays of cotton merchandise in Atlanta stores during National Cotton Week which will be observed throughout the nation, June 1st to 6th, inclusive. This is only one of the activities which the Georgia mills are sponsoring in an effort to stimulate public interest in cotton products of all kinds as a means of helping the cotton farmer, the manufacturer, and the merchant who sells cotton goods.

Since the purpose of National Cotton Week is to create a greater public demand for cotton merchandise that is actually available, the prizes will be given to those stores who are able to arrange the most attractive window displays of cotton-made articles that are for sale in those particular stores.

Displays of bales of cotton and exhibits of unfinished cotton yarns and fabrics, and cotton plantation scenes have a certain sentimental appeal, but National Cotton Week is a practical movement, so the prizes will be awarded to those stores who have the best display of the very products that are regularly sold by them.

A grand prize of \$200.00 will be given to the store whose window display of cotton merchandise is judged to be the best in the entire city, regardless of the kind of store, or the nature of the cotton goods display. A second prize of \$100.00 will be awarded to the store with the next best window display of cotton merchandise.

In order that stores of different kinds may be better able to compete, additional prizes will be given to various groups and classes of stores whose window displays are judged the best. These prizes will be grouped and awarded as follows:

Best window display of ladies' furnishings made of cotton—first prize, \$60.00; second prize, \$40.00.

Best window display of men's furnishings made of cotton—first prize, \$60.00; second prize, \$40.00.

Best window display of home furnishings and utilities made of cotton—first prize, \$60.00; second prize, \$40.00.

Best window display of sporting goods made of cotton—first prize, \$60.00; second prize, \$40.00.

Best drug store window display of cotton articles—first prize, \$60.00; second prize, \$40.00.

Best hardware store window display of cotton articles—first prize, \$60.00; second prize, \$40.00.

Best window display of automobile accessories made of cotton—and (or) tires—first prize, \$60.00; second prize, \$40.00.

In addition to the cash prizes, the decorator of each prize winning window will be awarded a special certificate signed by Governor Hardman, and D. W. Anderson, president, of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia.

Every article on display in the windows entered in the contest, must be made entirely, or in part, of cotton.

Every article displayed in the windows entered in the contest, must be actually on sale in that particular store.

A number of Atlanta stores have already made plans for very extensive window displays of cotton products and it is hoped that this contest will arouse considerable interest among the various merchants who have cotton goods for sale in their stores. Representatives of the Association will be in Atlanta to make contact with and furnish information to all stores who signify their desire to enter the contest.



BETTER THAN DAYLIGHT

how COOPER HEWITT LIGHT

makes it easier to produce
quality at a price . . .

Now, while the whole textile industry is discussing the anomalous fact that prices have been going down while demand has been increasing—have you thought what improved illumination in your mill might do toward meeting the situation? There's no doubt about it—Cooper Hewitt mercury-vapor illumination in the textile mill brings definite economies—makes it surprisingly easier for your mill to produce quality goods at a price.

For under the steady glow of Cooper Hewitt light, operatives and inspectors see threads and fibers and details of machinery with remarkable sharpness and clearness. Composed almost wholly of the cool, yellow-green rays of the spectrum—the best seeing light rays known to science—Cooper Hewitt produces no glare nor dark shadows and gives the effect of magnification to all objects in your field of vision. In plants where it has been installed, production has been increased materially.

You'll be interested to know the scientific reasons for this as well as all the economical advantages of Cooper Hewitt light. Let us send you the booklet, "Why Cooper Hewitt Light is Better than Daylight," without cost or obligation to you. General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., 855 Adams Street, Hoboken, N. J.



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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

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Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Worst Has Passed

In spite of the gloom and pessimism which has increased during the past few weeks, economists say that the worst of the depression has passed.

Roger Babson said in his last weekly letter:

Regardless of what the stock market does, general business has seen its worst and is already gradually improving. Nearly all the statistics, such as car loadings, employment, iron and steel production, automobile output, building contracts, machinery orders, exports, textile operations, are substantially higher than they were at the beginning of the year. In some lines the normal seasonal gain has been more pronounced than usual, and in others less pronounced. It is highly probable that, owing to the depression, the seasonal improvement in many lines will be shifted forward, and that summer business will experience much of the quickening in trade that we usually get in March, April and May.

For 24 months people have been wearing out their old clothes, patching up old auto tires, half soling their old shoes, making last year's overcoat serve again, postponing purchase of a new hat, and generally going without things that they ordinarily would buy. This can continue only so long, and then people have to re-stock. Supplies of goods on merchant's shelves are running low. Renewals are becoming necessary. As people buy, merchants begin to order, factory wheels turn faster, employment increases and pay envelopes fatten. This is the step in the business cycle for which we have been waiting, and which will soon be upon us.

Even after business had started downward in 1929 the wildest sort of bullish talk was going the rounds. Today, after two years of depression, everybody is pessimistic, just when conditions are beginning to improve. We always find the public most optimistic just after underlying business conditions have turned downward, and most bearish just after underlying conditions have started upward. This was true in the depressions of 1896, 1907, 1914, 1921, 1924, and it is true today.

In his weekly letter Theodore Price says:

Low interest rates have always proved to be an antidote for business depression, and there is no person to look for any change in this respect.

It is in order to repeat the oft-told tale of the banker

who rushed into the office of the J. Pierpont Morgan when there was a panic on the stock exchange. "Mr. Morgan," he said, "for heaven's sake do something to relieve the pressure or we will all go broke; there is no money to be had." Mr. Morgan put his hand upon his friend's shoulder and said, "Now, it will be all right, John. Do not lose your head; it always stops raining." This story is as true today as it ever was. No one can say exactly when it will stop raining, but patches of blue sky are to be seen here and there, and the clouds are gradually disappearing.

The Manufacturers Record says:

Government forecasts indicate that more diversified crops will be produced this year and at less expense than for many years. It is expected that in the next few months there will be realized from farm products at least \$12,000,000,000 of new wealth to be turned into the channels of trade, stimulating all lines of business.

The Hunter Manufacturing & Comm. Co. say in their weekly letter:

During the past fifty years every swing in cotton to production cost prices has greatly widened the uses for cotton cloth, just as the up-swing to high prices has taken cotton cloth out of fields where cheaper competitive fabrics could be used. The possibilities for cotton at current level of price, granted a restoration of confidence, are immense and worldwide.

In less than three months the South will begin getting cash for a new cotton crop, the Western farmers will be selling wheat and even if the prices are low, it will be money for crops raised at costs considerably below normal.

This is no time for and there is no need for pessimism.

The Best Explanation

There have been many explanations of the present depression but the best and sanest statement which we have seen upon the subject was published in a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal and is attributed to a veteran trader who has been through every depression since 1890.

He said:

In every depression of the past overproduction, brought on by one thing or another, was the cause and underproduction the cure. We have been producing too much steel, too much copper, too much grain and too many stocks. There could be no other result than declining prices for commodities, declining earnings and declining dividends.

When lines of industry begin to show deficits, the policy of producers to make no more than they can sell is psychological. Many manufacturers now are making less than they sell. There are certain companies that, due to deficits, have shut down almost completely. The result of all this will be curtailment in surplus stock.

Then, when consumers find it is hard to get what they need, we will find an improvement in prices followed by enlarged production. As in the past, the course of business will be governed by the old law of supply and demand. When demand becomes greater than the supply, there is only one course for business to take.

This statement should be read twice by every manufacturer and several times by those who insist upon running every spindle and every loom night and day and of selling their output "at the market" no matter what it may be.

The Effect Of Fertilizer

The Stewart Cotton Crop Service of Atlanta, Ga., which is about the most accurate and reliable of the cotton crop services, recently gave out the following very interesting statement of the use of fertilizer on cotton and its effect upon the yield per acre.

Year	Tonnage	Yield Per Acre
1920	4,944,000	178
1921	2,912,000	124
1922	3,517,000	141
1923	4,337,000	130
1924	4,692,000	157
1925	5,082,000	167
1926	5,150,000	182
1927	4,555,000	154
1928	5,580,000	152
1929	5,510,000	155
1930	4,541,000	148
1931	3,000,000 (Est.)	?

A prominent Southern banker recently said:

The amazing thing to me is how little attention the cotton consuming world is paying to this decrease in fertilizer sales. Evidently the rank and file does not know what the relation is between fertilizer and cotton in the poor lands of the Southern States. On account of conditions with which everyone is familiar, I think it reasonable to assume that many crops of cotton will be started in the South this year that will never be finished.

It is now estimated that the acreage planted this year is 10 per cent to 12 per cent less than in 1930 and will be between 40,000,000 and 41,000,000 acres.

If the above figures are any indication of the yield per acre to be expected we have no reason to anticipate more than 130 pounds of lint per acre and with 41,000,000 acres this would give a crop of only 11,150,000 bales. An acreage of 40,000,000 and a lint yield of 125 pounds would mean a crop of 10,500,000 and that would mean much higher cotton.

It is not well to be too sure about a low price for cotton being maintained.

Plenty Of Money To Spend

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment claims that the people of the United States are spending \$2,848,000,000 this year for intoxicating beverages and say that the expenditures for strong drink this year will be almost as much as the gasoline expenditure.

They would have you believe that every time a car rolls up to a filling station and buys a dollar's worth of gasoline, a bootlegger delivers about a dollar's worth of booze.

With filling stations on almost every corner, it would take a lot of bootleggers to equal their activities and one bootlegger told us recently that business was very poor and had been steadily declining.

The object of this editorial is not to discuss the prohibition question but to observe that if the people of the United States are able to spend \$2,848,000,000 or even half that amount annually for that which gives them only passing enjoyment, business can not be so very bad and we need not expect people to begin to run around naked for lack of clothing.

A Correction

In a recent editorial we stated that the recent Institute on Human Relations, held at the University of North Carolina, was financed with money furnished by the State of North Carolina, but we are now reliably informed that such was not the case and we are very glad to make this correction.

We are informed that the Senior Class furnished \$500 and that \$500 came from the Phelps-Stokes Funds for the study of interracial problems and which has been accused of seeking to promote social equality between whites and negroes.

A prominent business man who read our editorial says that immediately after the Institute on Human Relations he visited his son at Chapel Hill and came in contact with a number of students at their eating place.

He says that he found that they had been very much impressed by the address of the socialist Norman Thomas and that several expressed their belief in his teachings.

In a spirit of boastfulness one of the student publications at the University of North Carolina said some time ago: "We can truly be characterized by that glib phrase 'the most liberal University in the South.'"

The University of North Carolina is a fine institution but it has some rotten spots just as have N. C. State College and Duke University.

All of them harbor some professors who are eternally trying to teach students "what" to think rather than "how" to think.

The holding of the Institute on Human Relations was promoted by radical professors and if as the result of that Institute they gain one or two converts to socialism and communism they will feel well repaid.

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Parks and Civic Centers
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MILL NEWS ITEMS

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Machinery in the Avalon Hosiery Mill here is being modernized so that chiffon hose with picot edge and crade sole may be turned out. Four German experts are doing the machine work.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—The whole mill and plant, together with all machinery, equipment and tangible personal property of Altavista Mills, will be auctioned off on the premises June 15, by S. V. Kemp, of Lynchburg, receiver. The suit was brought by creditors of the concern.

SPRAY, N. C.—The Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Inc., which has been operating on reduced working hours, has materially extended its working time, it is announced.

Ralph R. Janes, manager, said that increased business and orders had made it necessary to increase production. He declined to say how much the increase would amount to.

LANETT, ALA.—The West Point Manufacturing Company, Lanett division recently started overhauling their spinning frames with the Guillet overhauling system furnished them by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

MARION, N. C.—The Lake City Hosiery Mill, which has installed new machinery, has begun manufacture of men's fancy half hose in addition to continuing the line of boys' sport hose, which the plant had been manufacturing with twenty-four knittings machines. The number of workers were increased 50 per cent.

J. A. Liehty, president and superintendent of this company has just returned from New York and states that he sold some good contracts for the mill. This plant is now maintaining a full-time operating schedule. The new equipment which was recently installed includes twenty Banner knittings machines, almost doubling the former number, also four ribbers and four loopers.

ASHEBORO, N. C.—Contract for the construction of an addition to the present plant of the Asheboro Hosiery Mills, that will double the floor space of the mills, will be awarded within the next few days.

The addition will be 195 feet in length by 60 feet and 8 inches wide, two stories and basement, of brick. The structure will adjoin the east side of the present building, and when completion, in about 90 days, will house 200 K Model knitting machines, already purchased, bringing the total number in the mills to 822, and will increase the number of operatives to 500.

BLACKSTONE, VA.—Reopening of the Blackstone plant of the Klotz Silk Manufacturing Company, of Paterson, N. J., under new ownership is planned for the near future, according to advices from Paterson. The Klotz plants at Blackstone and at Reidsville, N. C., were closed last year after being placed in receivership.

Shapley Investors, Inc., of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the new owner of the Blackstone plant, Samuel Barrow, president of the First National Bank of Blackstone, has been advised. The Reidsville plant was not involved in the sale. Approximately 100 workers will be given employment in the Blackstone when it is reopened and operations are resumed.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The White Oak Cotton Mills have purchased the Guillet overhauling system to be used in overhauling their spinning and roving frames from the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

ALBANY, GA. — The Flint River Cotton Mills are having their spinning and fly frames overhauled with the Guillet overhauling system, work being done by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Riverside Mills, manufacturers of cotton waste, woolen waste, cotton batting, jute bagging, and other goods, announce that they have perfected a new covering for cotton which meets the Southern demand for a domestic cotton rather than a foreign jute covering, and at the same time is of sufficient strength. Since cost and the element of strength preclude use of all cotton bagging, the company states that its new product contains 60 per cent or more of cotton with a binder of jute to give it strength. Each roll contains 72 pounds of cotton and each yard 1.2 pounds. The company says that its new "Chief Cotton Bagging" if used on a 14,000,000 bale crop would take 200,000 bales of cotton out of the market. The goods are priced 12c per bale higher than all jute bagging, according to T. M. Anderson, sales manager of the company.

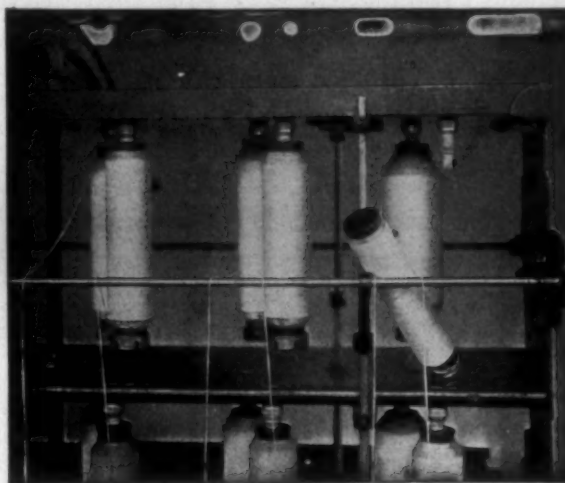
NASHVILLE, TENN.—Cadet Hosiery Company, Inc., plant, equipment and property in Columbia, Tenn., with an appraised value of \$349,868 will be sold at public auction on June 10 at 2 p. m., at the plant by the equity receivers acting under an order of the U. S. District Court here, which will be asked immediately to confirm the sale.

The appraisers, Girard Brownlow, H. Cliff Hendley and Francis B. Warfield, list the items to be offered as follows:

Land and improvements to land, \$14,275; building, heating and ventilating, electrical work, sprinkler system and sprinkler tank, \$148,204; knitting machinery and equipment, \$181,430; miscellaneous equipment, \$3,465; machine shop equipment, \$2,493; total appraised value of property, \$349,868.

The receivers, Horace E. Palmer, David S. Ludlum and C. H. Hutton, declare terms are 10 per cent cash at time of bid and on delivery of deed paying at least a total of 33 1-3 per cent cash and the balance of 66 2-3 per cent, with interest, within six months, if adequately secured.

"This," they write, "is a fully equipped mill for the manufacture of women's full fashioned hosiery, located upon approximately seven and one-quarter acres adja-



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DYBOL**

RAYON SIZE

MILL NEWS ITEMS

cent to the city limits of Columbia, Maury county, Tenn.

"This new building, brick mill constructed, modern, finished January, 1930, is 343 feet 8 inches long and 107 feet 8 inches wide, has one story and part basement.

"The first floor is equipped for knitting full fashioned women's silk hosiery with 55 full fashioned knitting machines—43 leggers and 12 footers. All in good condition and ready to operate.

Notice is given that immediately after this plant has been knocked down to the highest bidder, there will be offered at auction at the same place all of the trademarks, copyrights and patent rights owned by this company, which the receivers have been authorized to sell at a minimum of \$15,000.

The Columbia plant is now open for inspection and John P. Nissen, former vice-president, will arrange to be there from June 5 until date of sale to assist any prospective buyers.

The property is located on the east side of the Columbia-Pulaski highway, fronting 500 feet on same and extends back a distance of 630 feet to Stanley street, an unimproved street. The property is bounded on the north by Napoleon avenue, and on the south by Fleming avenue; both being unimproved street. The front five acres of the property are inclosed by a high grade galvanized wire fence, erected upon metal posts, same being set in concrete.

"The Columbia plant," John P. Nissen, former vice-president, has informed the receivers, "was turned over to Cadet Hosiery Company, Inc., by the builders about January 1, 1930. As now equipped, the plant can knit, etc.—complete in the gray—2,400 dozen of women's full fashioned silk hosiery per week. By installing necessary machinery and by using most of available space for knitting, etc., weekly production can be increased to more than 9,000 dozen. If a larger production is wanted, there is plenty ground to build on and suitable help can be readily obtained locally. Machinery now on premises is in good condition and can be started at once. If basement is not used for knitting it can be employed for dyeing and finishing.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. — The Ray-Ser Dyeing Company, of this city, is now maintaining an operating sched-

ule of day and night work, which was inaugurated approximately two months ago and the company is now supplying dyed and twisted rayons and well as the combination yarns. This plant recently added to its equipment by installing more winding machinery which has increased the capacity of the plant 75 per cent.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — Asheville Weavers, Inc., a new homespun weaving industry, has begun operations at its plant on Kenilworth road. By the end of this week, officials say, four or five of the 10 looms will be in operation and within a few weeks the plant is expected to be running full.

As already noted, the plant will produce homespun and novelty fabrics for the wholesale trade. No small lots will be sold.

The looms, built by C. Stauffer, Biltmore craftsman, have been installed, and they are said to be the largest in use in this section. About 25 persons will be employed at the plant.

S. Sheero, of New York, who is president of the company, will have charge of the plant and production. J. A. Enwright, of New York, is sales manager. Ernest Swann,



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ROLLING**

textile artisan, who was formerly employed at the weaving industry on the Biltmore estate, is supervisor of the plant.

MARION, N. C.—Three hosiery mills in Marion have recently been such good prospects for future business that they have either increased their output or are now doing it in order to supply the flood of orders expected to come in the future.

They are: The Marion Knitting Mill, which recently built a two-story brick addition to its plant; the Lake City Hosiery Mill, which has just added 20 knitters, four loopers, and four ribbers to its equipment, and which recently moved to larger quarters; and the McPar Hosiery Mill, which is now adding 22 knitters and five ribbers to its plant and contemplating the erection of a brick, two-story addition right away.

Spindle Hours Show Gain

Washington.—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have been operated during April at 94.3 per cent capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 91.2 per cent capacity in March this year and 96.3 per cent in April last year.

Spinning spindles in place April 30 totaled 33,057,118, of which 26,645,404 were active at some time during the month, with the average, on a single shift basis, being 31,172,123, compared with 33,132,418; 26,489,832 and 30,222,393 for March this year and 34,195,464; 28,860,382 and 32,920,875 for April last year.

Active spindle hours for April totaled 7,128,752,785 or an average of 216 hours a spindle in place, compared with 7,001,319,579 and 211 for March this year and 7,503,325,868 and 219 for April last year.

Auction Sale

of

Altavista Cotton Mills

at Altavista, Va.,

will be made on the premises by the undersigned Receiver at eleven o'clock A. M. on

Monday, June 15, 1931

The plant, machinery, equipment and stock in process will be sold as a whole. The property embraces about 30 acres of land, with three modern brick factory buildings, equipped with 26,460 ring spindles and 604 looms (300 being 40" Draper Model K dobby looms and 304 being Crompton & Knowles dobby looms, of which 184 are box looms), for manufacturing cotton, silk and rayon fancies. In addition to office building and garages, the plant includes modern dwellings for housing seventy-five families.

The plant is ready to operate. Labor conditions and shipping facilities are excellent.

For Terms, write to

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Are you getting a large percentage of seconds?

Does your cloth feel harsh?

If so, write us, and we can help you.

John P. Marston Company

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247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

Cloth Sales Slow

By Hunter Mfg. & Comm. Co.

Our volume was somewhat less last week than the week previous, but was on the level of two weeks ago. It could hardly have been otherwise, for excessive gloom and declining markets governed the early part of the week, though we noted a somewhat better inquiry for a number of the print cloths toward the end.

Print cloth prices have held well... indeed, in one or two cases there has been a little tightening up in the price situation. 64/60s have remained at 5 cents, 68/72s at 5¾ cents. There is a more or less continuous demand for nearby deliveries, even though the quantities wanted are not particularly large. There is unquestionably a demand in volume somewhere in the background, but it needs a little more confidence to bring it out, a little more constructive work, less malicious gossip, more hard work and less theorizing.

During the past 50 years every swing in cotton to production cost prices has greatly widened the uses for cotton cloth, just as the up-swing to high prices has taken cotton cloth out of the fields where cheaper competitive fabrics could be used. The possibilities for cotton at current level of price, granted a restoration of confidence, are immense and worldwide.

Show Cotton Grown for 5 Cents

Athens, Ga.—According to figures just made public here by E. C. Westbrook, cotton specialist, the staple can be grown successfully in Georgia at a cost of a little more than 5 cents per pound.

This was demonstrated it was said, by the results of the five-acre contest conducted for the fifth year in 1930 by the Georgia State College of Agriculture.

The 15 winning contestants received an average price of 10.25 cents per pound and made an average profit of \$49.94 per acre. The total average cost of production per acre was \$70.24.

The lowest cost per pound was obtained by A. P. Johns, of Stephens county, who grew 6,856 pounds of lint on his five-acre project at a cost of 4.8 cents per pound. It cost J. O. M. Smith, winner in Madison county, 7.9 cents per pound to produce 4,630 pounds of lint on five acres.

Mr. Johns was also winner in the staple contest, producing a staple of 1-inch at 4.8 cents a pound. B. H. Hodges, of Butts county, grew 1-inch staple at a cost of 4.2 cents a pound, although his yield per acre was 822 pounds, as compared with 1,371 per acre on the Johns farm.



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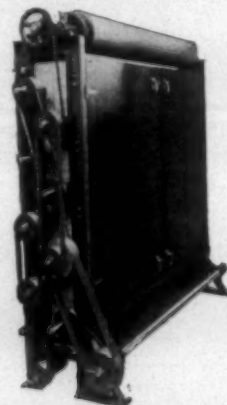
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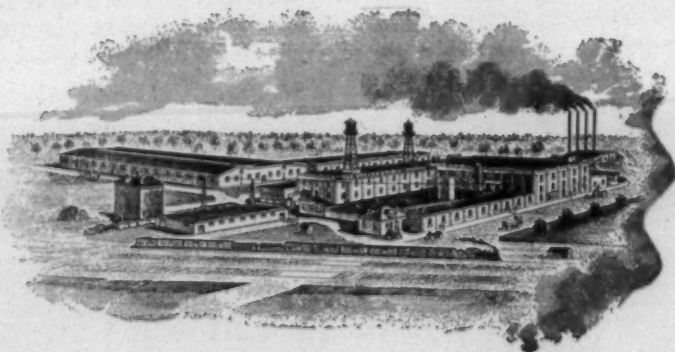
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MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE SHEETING

COVINGTON, GA.
Jan. 29, 1931.

Saco-Lowell Shops,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:-

Referring to the Continuous Stripping Rolls installed on our cards last year. We have found that it is necessary to strip the doffers only once a week and the cylinders only before every grinding; approximately every 3 weeks. We also find that when the clothing is dull there is no appreciable difference in the work of the cards.

As to the waste we can not give an accurate statement of this, but our flat strips are not as much as before the installation, while our notes and fly have shown a great increase.

Due to not stripping we found that we get around a 2% increase in our card production.

We have also found that the strippers being added to the card have not increased the amount of power required to pull the machine, but due to the cleaner condition of the parts, have lowered it.

After summing up the above and adding the facts; that we have continually clean and more even slivers, due to non-stripping, we are able to say that the Continuous Stripping Roll is the greatest improvement that we know of being made to carding machinery.

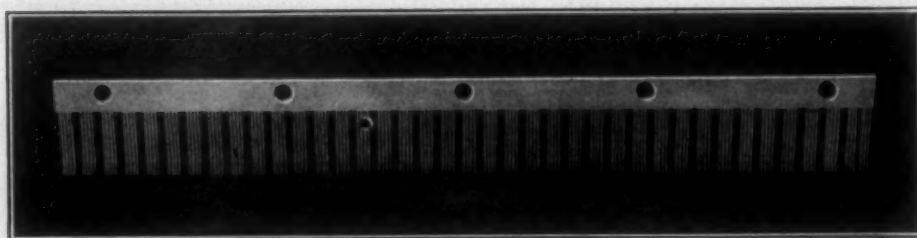
Yours truly,

COVINGTON MILLS
Asst. Mgr.

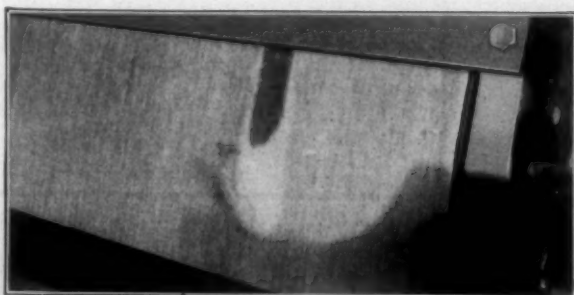
More sliver from Less cotton

ELIMINATION of card stripping, with all its resulting dust and uneven work, is alone sufficient reason for using the Saco-Lowell Continuous Card Strippers.

In addition to this advantage, as much sliver is made from 98 bales of cotton as formerly from 100 bales, and it is definitely cleaner, smoother and more even. One mill estimates



One of the needle bars, showing grouping of the lifting needles



This cylinder has been run 10 weeks with the Continuous Stripper. Note the thin sheet of stock and clean wire

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Manufacturers of Textile Machinery

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an annual saving of \$13,400 from this source alone. The Sheffield Steel Lifting Needles of the Saco-Lowell Continuous Card Stripper accomplish these results, without any harmful effect on the life of the clothing.

The Covington Mills writes us:

"After summing up the above and adding the facts, that we have continually clean and more even slivers, due to non-stripping, we are able to say the Continuous Stripping Roll is the greatest improvement that we know of being made to carding machinery."

How this is accomplished is explained in a new book just issued. This book describes the card stripper, its construction and operation, and gives the results of tests in many representative mills. Any of our offices will gladly send you a copy if requested.

Mill Consolidation is Favored by Haywood

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Consolidation of small textile mills and selling agencies in the future will be one of best means toward stabilizing the cotton goods market, according to T. Holt Haywood of this city, who writes on cotton textiles in the South in the current issue of "The Wachovia." Mr. Haywood has been actively engaged in the textile industry for a quarter century, and his father, grandfather and great-grandfather were in the same business.

"One of the difficulties in merchandising cotton goods today is there are so many different units manufacturing and so many selling agents that it is almost impossible to control the output or maintain prices at a satisfactory level."

April Production 585,983 Yards

The production of cotton cloth in American cotton mills during the month of April amounted to 585,983,000 square yards, according to the estimate of The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, basing its calculation on the report of spindle hour activity released by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce.

This total compares with an estimated output of 575,508,000 in March, 1931, and 616,228,000 square yards in April of last year.

GILL LEATHER for TOP ROLLS

means MORE PROFIT
because BETTER YARN,
FEWER BREAKS, and
FASTER PRODUCTION

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Carolina Sporting Goods Co. —		Kaumagraph Co. —	
Celanese Corp. of America —		Kemp, S. V., Receiver —	23
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Ciba Co., Inc. —		Lavonia Mfg. Co. —	
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co. —		Leemon, Clarence M. —	20
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Courtney, Dana S. Co. —		Marston, Jno. P. Co. —	23
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works —	3	Mathieson Alkali Works —	2
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Curtis & Marble Machine Co. —	22	National Aniline & Chemical Co. —	
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Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. —	20	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. —	13
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Draper, E. S. —	20	Parks-Cramer Co. —	
Draper Corporation —		Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. —	
Dronsfeld Bros. —		Philadelphia Belting Co. —	
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. —		Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co. —	
DuPont Rayon Co. —	7	President Hotel —	
Durene Association —		Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co. —	27
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Emmons Loom Harness Co. —		Royle, John & Sons —	
Enka, American —	4	Saco-Lowell Shops —	25
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Fidelity Machine Co. —		Seaboard Ry. —	
		Seydel Chemical Co. —	
		Seydel-Woolley Co. —	27
		Shambow Shuttle Co. —	
		Sipp-Eastwood Corp. —	
		Sirrine, J. E. & Co. —	
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		Stein, Hall & Co. —	
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		Texas Co., The —	
		Textile Development Co. —	20
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		Textile Finishing Machinery Co. —	
		Textile Mill Supply Co. —	35
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		U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. —	
		U. S. Ring Traveler Co. —	12
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		Veeder-Root, Inc. —	
		Vermont Spool & Bobbin Co. —	
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		Watson-Williams Mfg. Co. —	
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May 28-29, 1931

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Leavelle McCampbell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, expressed himself as being highly gratified with the splendid co-operation accorded by everybody associated in any way with the manufacture and distribution of cotton textiles.

"The campaign now in progress," said Mr. McCampbell, "is the logical outgrowth of the splendid work which has been done in the past five years to stabilize the industry."

"It is typical of the new spirit of confidence abroad in an industry that has prepared itself by arduous self-discipline to face the facts as they exist and to leave no obstruction in the path of progress."

"Evidences that National Cotton Week will go down as one of the great events in the history of merchandising are not wanting. Although offers of help continue to pour in from every corner of the country, promises alone will not be sufficient in creating greater interest and enthusiasm on the part of the public. Many prominent stores, however, such as Gimbel's in New York, Litt Brothers in Philadelphia, R. H. White in Boston and others in every city and town, have taken prompt and vigorous action to direct attention to this national event."

"Extremely low prices and the many-sided versatility of styled merchandise are stressed in the attractive material directed to the consumer which has been prepared and forwarded by these distributing organizations. This material supplements in a very effective way the official bulletins, posters and other feature displays sent out by the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., which is sponsoring National Cotton Week."

"Other plans for featuring National Cotton Week include window displays, store-wide decorations and demonstrations, special sales and many other promotional plans which indicate conclusively that retail dealers have accepted the idea without reserve and will carry it through in an impressive fashion."



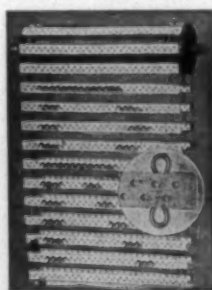
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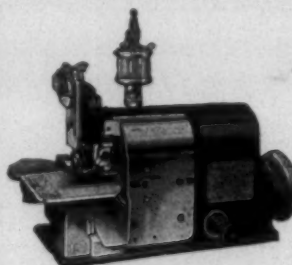
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DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Trading in the cotton goods markets was mainly of a filling in character last week. Day to day business covered a moderate yardage in small orders. There was little interest in large contracts. Prices on gray goods showed some irregularity but were well maintained. Buyers continued to hesitate in filling larger needs. Response to some of the lower prices named the preceding week on percales and other lines failed to stimulate trading to any marked extent. Selling houses here are very optimistic for a large business during National Cotton Week provided there is no further drop in cotton prices.

Demands for print cloths ran to light quantities, unchanged prices being paid for goods, principally for quick deliveries. Sheetings and drills continued dull with only small sales reported. Twills in one or two constructions were in fairly active demand, with sales made for deliveries as far forward as August. Some odd goods were in further demand, and there was a better inquiry in shade cloths. The market generally was rather quiet, although here and there moderately active interest was uncovered.

After revising prices on many finished goods it was disclosed that purchases were not being made as freely as anticipated. In some instances irregularities in quoted prices have already developed.

Reports are current in the trade of some larger sales of both all-rayon and of rayon and cotton mixtures that are understood to have been made by mills working closely with a group of buyers. Some centers are reported to have secured a very substantial business in this way, although prices paid are said to have yielded only a narrow profit margin and some of the business has been taken at lower than current quotations. Some crepes, certain twills and taffetas and a number of other cloths were reported involved.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3 ⁷ / ₈
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3 ⁵ / ₈
Gray goods, 38 ¹ / ₂ -in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	5 ³ / ₄
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6 ³ / ₄
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	6 ³ / ₄
Brown sheetings, standard	8
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	6
Ticking, 8-ounce	15 ¹ / ₂
Denims	12
Standard prints	7 ¹ / ₂
Dress gingham	12 ¹ / ₂ —13 ³ / ₄
Staple gingham	8

Constructive Selling Agents
for
Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

44 Leonard St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn business continued slow last week, although a few larger contracts were placed by knitters and weavers. Buyers have been slow to show interest and the unsettled condition of the cotton market kept most large consumers out of the market except for small supplies. It is generally believed here that buyers will cover their fall needs earlier this year than usual. The potential demand is considered good as stocks are low in all divisions of the market. Yarn men feel that a much stronger demand for yarns will develop as soon as the cotton market shows more strength and stability. In the meanwhile, buyers evidently feel that they have nothing to gain by operating more freely at this time.

Cotton has reached too many new lows to make for even a moderate sized buying movement and from the experiences of sellers with customers, it would appear that though lower prices seem almost impossible, buyers are not to be influenced by the present price appeal and, accordingly, mark time, contracting for little more than limited quantities to take care of the existing demand for finished goods.

Spinners are holding their quotations as they were a week ago. As a matter of fact the last prices given to local dealers was just about a week ago. Apparently the drop in cotton this week will go unnoticed for the time being, but another similar drop may cause spinners to take notice of the situation and make some definite stand, probably in the form of a rearrangement of prices.

It is reported by competent representatives of these houses that practically nobody has any stocks of cotton yarn worth considering. This fits in with a number of other reports which have been current here for some weeks. On orders placed this spring, quick deliveries have been demanded almost uniformly.

Sales of underwear yarns represented the week's brighter spots, even in the absence of requests for coarser counts for men's ribbed heavy weights. A bit of interest in combed yarns cropped out, a few sales of 38s being registered at around 37 cents for singles.

Southern Single Warps	
10s	17½
12s	18
16s	18½
20s	19½
26s	23
30s	24½
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps	
8s	17½
10s	18
12s	18½
16s	19
20s	20
24s	23
30s	24½
36s	31½
40s	32
40s ex.	33½
Southern Single Skeins	
8s	17
10s	17½
12s	18
14s	18½
16s	19
20s	19½
24s	22½
26s	23
28s	24
30s	24½
Southern Two-Ply Skeins	
8s	17½
10s	18
12s	18½
14s	19
16s	19½
20s	20
24s	22
26s	23
30s	23½

30s	24½
40s	32
40s ex.	34
50s	41
60s	47
Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
8s	18
10s	18½
12s	19
16s	19
20s	20
Carpet Yarns	
Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	
White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	
Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
8s, 1-ply	15½
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15½
10s, 1-ply, and 8-ply	16½
12s, 2-ply	17½
16s, 2-ply	18½
20s, 2-ply	19
26s, 2-ply	22
30s, 2-ply	22½
Southern Frame Cones	
8s	17
10s	17½
12s	18
14s	18
16s	18½
18s	19
20s	19½
22s	20
24s	21
26s	22
28s	22½
30s	23

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Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

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KAUMAGRAPH CO., 200 Varick St., New York City. Sou. Offices: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, Ohio. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Her, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castille, 33 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

LAVONIA MFG. CO., Lavonia, Ga.

LESTERSHIRE SPOOL & MFG. CO., Johnson City, N. Y. Sou. Office: 519 Johnston Bldg., L. E. Woolten, V-Pres.

LEWIS, JOHN D., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. (Warehouse).

LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

MARSTON CO., JOHN F., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: C. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC., 250 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Plant, Saltillo, Va.; E. A. Huila, V-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Tilson, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W. Ivey, and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staples, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler, 204 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

MAUNY-STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St., Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 324 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

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SARGENT'S SONS CORP., C. G., Graniteville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; G. H. Brown, Browns, Ala.; I. O. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHAMBO SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

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S K F INDUSTRIES, INC., 40 E. 34th St., New York City, Sou. Offices: 598 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga., N. Miller, Dist. Mgr.; 140 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 2102 Jackson St., Dallas, Tex., H. L. Gaddis, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: M. H. Courtenay, L. H. Bailey, G. F. Langevin, Atlanta Office; R. W. Franklin, Charlotte Office; D. R. Crull, Paul H. Sisk, G. W. George, Dallas Office.

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WOOD'S SONS CO., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa. Sou. Reps.: The McLeod Cos., which are: Atlanta Textile Supply Co., 695 Glen St., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Adopt Cotton Standards

Washington.—Sixty-five "key" sets of the universal standards were approved for use by American and European cotton exchanges and associations the next two years, by the fourth biennial international cotton conference at the United States Department of Agriculture.

The final act of the conference was to seal and deposit in the United States Treasury the "first reserve set" which will be used two years hence as the basis for making up new "key" sets for distribution among the adherents to the international agreements on universal cotton standards.

Various European delegates at the conference urged the Department of Agriculture to endeavor to promote improved ginning methods. Department officials replied that an experimental gin was established recently at Stoneville, Miss., to investigate ginning methods and to devise improvements.

Revised Cotton Estimate

Washington. — Revised estimates of the 1930 cotton crop made public by the Department of Agriculture placed the crop at 13,932,000 equivalent 500-pound bales as compared with 14,828,000 bales in 1929, while actual ginnings for 1930 totaled 13,931,597 equivalent 500-pound bales, as compared with 14,825,949 bales in 1929.

Revised statistics placed the area in cultivation July 1 last year at 46,078,000 acres, and the area picked at 45,091,000 acres, with the yield of lint cotton being 147.7 pounds per acre. In 1929 the area in cultivation July 1 was 47,067,000 acres, that picked was 45,793,000 acres and the yield per acre was 155.0 pounds.

The revised area of cotton picked in 1930, by States, follows:

Virginia, 89,000; North Carolina, 1,643,000; South Carolina, 2,173,000; Georgia, 3,863,000; Florida, 120,000; Missouri, 369,000; Tennessee, 1,225,000; Alabama, 3,770,000; Mississippi, 4,243,000; Louisiana, 2,110,000; Texas, 16,950,000;

Oklahoma, 3,997,000; Arkansas, 3,908,000; New Mexico, 127,000; Arizona, 215,000; California, 270,000; all other States, 19,000.

The reduction in 1930 cotton yields was reported by the department to have been 47.1 per cent of a normal or full crop. In 1929 the reported reduction was 43.8 per cent; 1928, 36.4 per cent; and in 1927, 38.5 per cent.

Drought was responsible for more than half of the 1930 yield reduction, being placed at 27.7 per cent for the cotton belt proper. Loss from this cause was the greatest in 20 years for which these reports had been made.

Boll weevil damage was exceptionally low with a loss fixed at 5 per cent. This was the lowest figure for any year with the exception of 1925, since weevil invasion of the cotton belt was completed. The 1929 loss was 13.3 per cent.

Damage attributed to excessive moisture was 2.8 per cent, compared with 7.2 in 1929 and 7.3 in 1928. "Other climatic" causes, including floods, frost, heat, and hot winds, contributed 6.3 per cent of the total loss.

Foreign cotton produced reported to date for 1930-1931 was 8,043,000 bales of 478 pounds, compared with 7,879,000 bales for 1929-1930 and 8,382,000 for 1928-1929. Countries included in these figures usually produce about 70 per cent of the total foreign production.

Gain in New England Mill Operations

Boston, Mass.—The textile industry in New England, as measured by the power takings of mills served by the New England Power Association, has been showing considerable improvement during the last several months.

Betterment in operations is particularly significant in the woolen and worsted industry. In January mills in the latter lines reached their low point in power consumption using 76 per cent of the average monthly takings for the past three years. In March and April, however, these mills were consuming 124 per cent of the average monthly takings, the highest point in the past four years.

In the cotton industry, figures compiled by the power company show that 18 cotton mills which reached a low taking point of 64 per cent last August have improved their operations since and last month consumed 91 per cent of the average monthly takings of the past three years.

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas—"Aunt Becky."

Kershaw, S. C.—Kershaw Cotton Mills

B. C. Baker, superintendent, was formerly an overseer in the Lancaster Mills, merited a promotion and in keeping with that company's policy, got it by being transferred to Kershaw a few years ago, when E. Lee Skipper was transferred to Fort Mill as general superintendent.

Mr. Baker is as strong an advocate of education, as is Mr. Gordon Cobb, of Lancaster, and I heard several leading mill men at Lancaster say that they owed their success to night school, and the patient teaching of Mr. Baker.

This condition prevails in Kershaw the same as at Lancaster, and in every other up-to-date Southern cotton mill. Night classes and I. C. S. courses are popular almost everywhere, with superintendents and overseers teaching and doing all in their power to help worthy, ambitious young men.

Mr. Baker is school trustee and received 201 of the 202 votes cast in the mill village for that office. He has succeeded in having a fine new school building erected, and we attended one of the nicest entertainments by the school that we have seen anywhere.

The stage was nicely decorated with sweet peas and potted plants, and the children carried out the program with great credit to all concerned. In humorous recitations calling for quite a bit of dramatic effort, J. B. Payne, Margie Hunter, and Arthur Smith, were truly excellent.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

The mill reservoir, bordered with gorgeous scarlet Flanders poppies, with a footing of the dwarf, yellow California poppies is a lovely sight, enhanced by a cooling system that sprays the water up in a mist to catch and hold sunbeams that sparkle like jewels.

Three years ago Mr. Baker bought two dozen fine red and yellow cannas, that have multiplied till he will have enough this fall for every home in the village, and still have his lovely border by the fence and the mill.

We could just go on and on telling of the many interesting things and people at Kershaw Mill, but will stop by giving a list of those fine overseers, second hands and section men, who were all interested in getting a mill paper, published in the South by Southern people who are interested in the South.

DAY OVERSEERS

M. A. Crolley, carder; L. T. Bowers, second hand; W. J. Tucker, card grinder; L. F. Adams, spinner, A. J. Ellis, section man; T. E. Lattimore, weaver, C. T. Cato, second hand; J. B. Payne, V. C. Twitty, W. A. Russell, and D. A. Criminger, section men—are working up. J. M. Outen, in cloth room. E. B. Chandler, master mechanic.

NIGHT MEN WHO TAKE THE BULLETIN

J. E. Deaton, overseer spinning; O. W. Horton and Harvey Twitty, second hands; H. E. Conyers, overseer weaving, F. I. Gardner, L. E. Criminger, Zelotes Carter, and A. M. Coates, section men.

I don't seem to have any record for the night carding, and am wondering if we missed it.

But we had a grand time, and enjoyed every minute at Kershaw Cotton Mills.

Gastonia, N. C.—Smyre Mills Busy Bee Girls Club Showers a Bride

What grand affairs are pulled off in the Smyre Mill's new Community Building. "Aunt Becky" had the honor of attending the Mother's Club birthday party some time ago, and Monday evening of last week, attended a charming party given by the Busy Bee Girls Club, in honor of a member, Miss Edrie Thompson, who recently became the bride of Mr. LeRoy Hevener, in a solemn ceremony performed in the church.

The bride received some lovely and useful gifts of linen, silver and glassware, and it was enough to make other girls look serious, wistful and determined.

Aunt Becky, as guest of honor, received a vase of magnificent roses grown by Mrs. Marshall Dilling, leader of the club, and a wonderful leader she is.

We are always glad to see young people happily in love and embarking on the sea of matrimony unafraid of the storms of life.

But sometimes when the matrimonial bark fails to reach the Harbor of Happiness, there are often broken hearts, shattered ideals, wrecked homes, bitter regrets and separation, all of which we are sorry to see.

And yet, separation is often the only solution—the only remedy for a sad mistake. Separation is not always a disgrace. It is sometimes necessary in order to keep one's self-respect.

What we do object to, is hasty, impulsive marriages, with the thought in mind that "we can quit if we don't like married life."

Marriage is a solemn and sacred service that should not be regarded lightly. We understand that another of the club girls is to have a brilliant church wedding soon. In fact we saw the bridesmaids dresses, and they are lovely.

It is always a great pleasure to visit Smyre Mills and Superintendent and Mrs. Marshall Dilling, whose hospitable home and hearts are always open to us.

We have a large number here reading the Bulletin, thanks to the hearty co-operation of Mr. Dilling. And by the way, we saw him direct a "moving sun" that was as thrilling as a baseball game. Saw him and his men take cards through a door that were several inches wider than the door. How? That will have to be demonstrated. So if anyone has a problem like that, send for Mr. Dilling. Several cards are being added to the equipment.

SMYRE MILL No. 1

J. P. Dagenhart is overseer carding; D. A. Myers, overseer spinning; J. L. Huggins, R. L. Reid, and S. B. Carter, section men. C. L. Lail, night carder, and R. B. Moody, night spinner.

SMYRE MILL No. 2

N. W. Holland, overseer carding, with C. B. Short, R. L. Clary, and Fred Caldwell section men.

At night, J. F. Deviney, overseer carding and A. W. Hinson section man; R. W. Frye, overseer spinning, F. J. Justice, section man in finishing department.

Lockhart, S. C.—Monarch Mills, Lockhart Plant

Here is another mill with a first class machine shop, where all kinds of supplies and needed repairs can be made quickly, and perfectly, saving thousands of dollars every year.

The spinning frames have had an upper deck added for double roving and the work all done at the plant. They are making the same numbers of yarn from 3-hank double as they made on 350-single; draft, 15 in.; some frames draft 22 inches on 2-hank. There are 25,000 spindles. It was truly interesting to hear Superintendent F. D. Lockmon describe this.

He doesn't let grass grow under his feet any more than he lets hair grow on his head! He has initiative and creative genius, and delights to tackle and conquer a thing generally considered impossible.

In the spinning room improvements, he has an able assistant in his brother, John S. Lockmon, overseer, who is also a genius, and grows more stuff on his small lot than most people grow on several acres. Also raises chickens, bull dogs and prize fighters!

Yes sir, his only son, Reid, is winning fame as a boxer. Has a record of 50 matches and has never been knocked out yet. Fought 8 rounds with a strong opponent in Spartanburg, Monday night, and made a draw. Both sagged over the rope unable to go on, though neither was licked. If Reid takes proper care of himself and trains by directions of his manager, he will be among the champions later on.

Superintendent Lockmon showed me a new cotton chute that was being built and how three pickers were added together to improve the cotton before sending it to the cards.

But gee! The weaving was what took my eye. So many improvements made, and the looms simply flying and not a one stopped. 240 40-inch looms, 26 years old, making 165 picks per minute.

In another weave room there were new looms going still faster. Weavers run from 78 to 84 looms easier than we ran six or eight 30 years ago. Not one would agree to go back to the old way. In this room of 412 looms, five weavers, seven battery hands and four section men are all the employees.

The mill is one of the nicest and cleanest in the South. Runs full time. Same overseers as in the past, except in carding. J. H. Hallman, overseer of carding here for many years, has resigned and has a position with one of the Bessemer City, N. C. mills. (The Bulletin made a mistake in reporting this change.)

THE SLASHER ROOM

Superintendent Lockmon truly believes in perfection, and contends that slashing is one of the most important processes of cloth manufacturing.

On every one of the several slashers, there is a "Britton's sizeometer"—a very sensitive and accurate indicator of uniformity. If the warp is too dry, too wet, too thin or too thickly sized, this wonderful "clock" tells accurately that something is wrong. When everything is right, the hand stand at even pressure.

W. J. Britton, who invented the "sizeometer" is superintendent of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Lockhart is a beautiful place now,—and fish are plentiful.

Of course, we visited our good friends, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Lockman. Their cook, Irene, a nice colored girl who has been with them nine years, asked us to attend services that night at her church, and we did.

A colored brother from Detroit (but a Southern prod-

uct) certainly preached a good sermon and warned his audience against communism and other harmful propaganda, which he declared menaced American government. He begged his hearers to stay in the South, stick to their white folks, and to be always truthful, honest, and worthy of trust. He was witty as could be, too, and was altogether interesting.

Camden, S. C.—Two Nice Cotton Mills And Many Tourist Hotels And Lodgings

"The LaFayette Cedar Planted During His Visit Here in 1825," is the inscription on a large cedar in front of the court house, and one of the first things we noticed.

It had been several years since we visited Camden, and there have been so many improvements that we were amazed. Paved streets everywhere. Magnificent homes and buildings of every kind,—fine churches and schools and flowers in wonderful profusion and many varieties—some entirely new to us.

HERMITAGE MILLS

Here we found that all the beauty and progress didn't stop in town. Hermitage Mill office, grounds and village are very attractive in spring attire.

The management here always gives us a cordial welcome and hearty co-operation in our work. Its a pleasure to talk with Mr. R. B. Pitts, president and treasurer, who has a high regard for his people, and believes sincerely that there is an abundance of genuine Christianity in mill churches.

Mr. C. H. Zemp, secretary, is a thoroughbred gentleman whose genial smile radiates good will and happiness. We like him,—and not just because he complimented "Aunt Becky" on her writings.

S. L. Crolley, superintendent, is still unattached, but he'll surely get caught in the matrimonial net sooner or later, and make some girl happy. He deserves the best.

OVERSEERS

J. T. Jordan is overseer carding and spinning, and has his second wife, a charming Christian lady whom we were pleased to meet. Mr. Jordan has always invited us to his home when we were in his territory—and about the next thing he said after "howdy" was, "I want you to go to my home. You must meet my wife."

Mr. Jordan has for several years been deeply interested in church and Sunday school work, and is superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school, which is making a fine record for attendance and interest. Not only this but he is one man in a thousand who reads his Bible and holds family prayer before retiring.

Mrs. Jordan is a leader in good works too, and is especially interested in the Woman's Missionary Society.

Daisy, a pretty daughter by his first wife, and three children by his last wife, make up this lovely family.

W. A. Case and H. F. Lynch are second hands in carding, and P. E. Crolley, in spinning; J. P. Lankford, tying-in man.

C. L. Leopard is overseer weaving; T. C. Ramsey, overseer cloth room; C. L. Gardner, outside.

At night, W. B. Dial is carder; R. R. Templeton, spinner, and G. C. Davis, weaver.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. T. C. Ramsay, Mrs. R. R. Templeton, and Bill Templeton, an eighth-grade student and a wide-a-wake boy. Bill has read many of "Aunt Becky's" books, and admires the writer so much that he wanted to order a brass band to serenade us, strew flowers for us to walk on, or something! He thought Camden ought to *do something* when "Aunt Becky" was a guest in her borders!

CLASSIFIED ADS.

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WANTED—Position as overseer or second hand in twisting, spooling, warping and winding. 16 years experience. 31 years of age. Married. Strictly sober. Good references. Address J. A., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Charlotte, N. C.

Talks on Bleaching to Feature Meeting

Atlanta, Ga.—Talks on chlorine bleaching, peroxide bleaching and use of hydrosulphites in the textile dye house will feature the meeting of textile chemists, dyers, finishers and bleachers to be held in Columbus on June 13.

The following committee was chosen at a meeting held here recently to arrange for the Columbus session.

C. A. Jones, Georgia Tech.; W. C. Jackson, Lowell Bleachery, Griffin, Ga.; E. A. Feimster, Eagle and Phoenix Mill, Columbus, Ga.; W. F. Christman, Russell Manufacturing Co., Alexander City; M. T. Johnson, Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; C. B. Ordway, Auburn, Ga.

Hibbard S. Busby, director of the textile school at Georgia Tech., was chairman of the Atlanta meeting, while Mr. Ordway was secretary.

Viscose Increases Roanoke Output

Roanoke, Va.—The Viscose Company will add five more working days a week, effective May 31, thus bringing the total to 45 hours in the Roanoke plant, or three under normal, it was announced by H. C. Neren, manager.

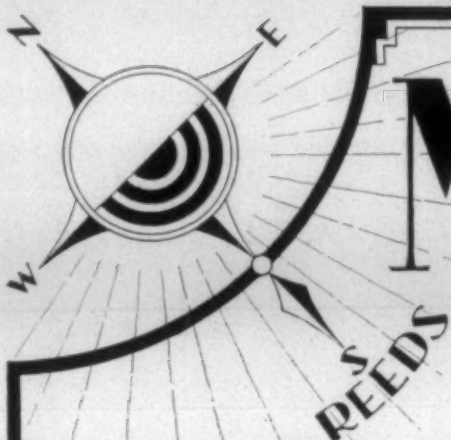
The employees have been working with curtailed schedules for some months. On May 11, the working schedule was increased 15 per cent, or an average of five hours a week more for employees.

DuPont Shows Printed Chiffons

An early showing of printed chiffons in fast colors, designed for the warm spring and summer months, was recently featured in one of the boardwalk windows of the DuPont Exhibit at Atlantic City. A seasonable atmosphere was given to this display by the May-pole arrangement of lengths of the figured materials, with models wearing dresses of these variously colored fabrics holding the "streamers." The chiffons shown in this display were printed and finished by the United States Finishing Company, New York.

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United States Government Patent Office has granted and issued Patent No. 1,773,783 to Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., covering its Card Clothing foundation.

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